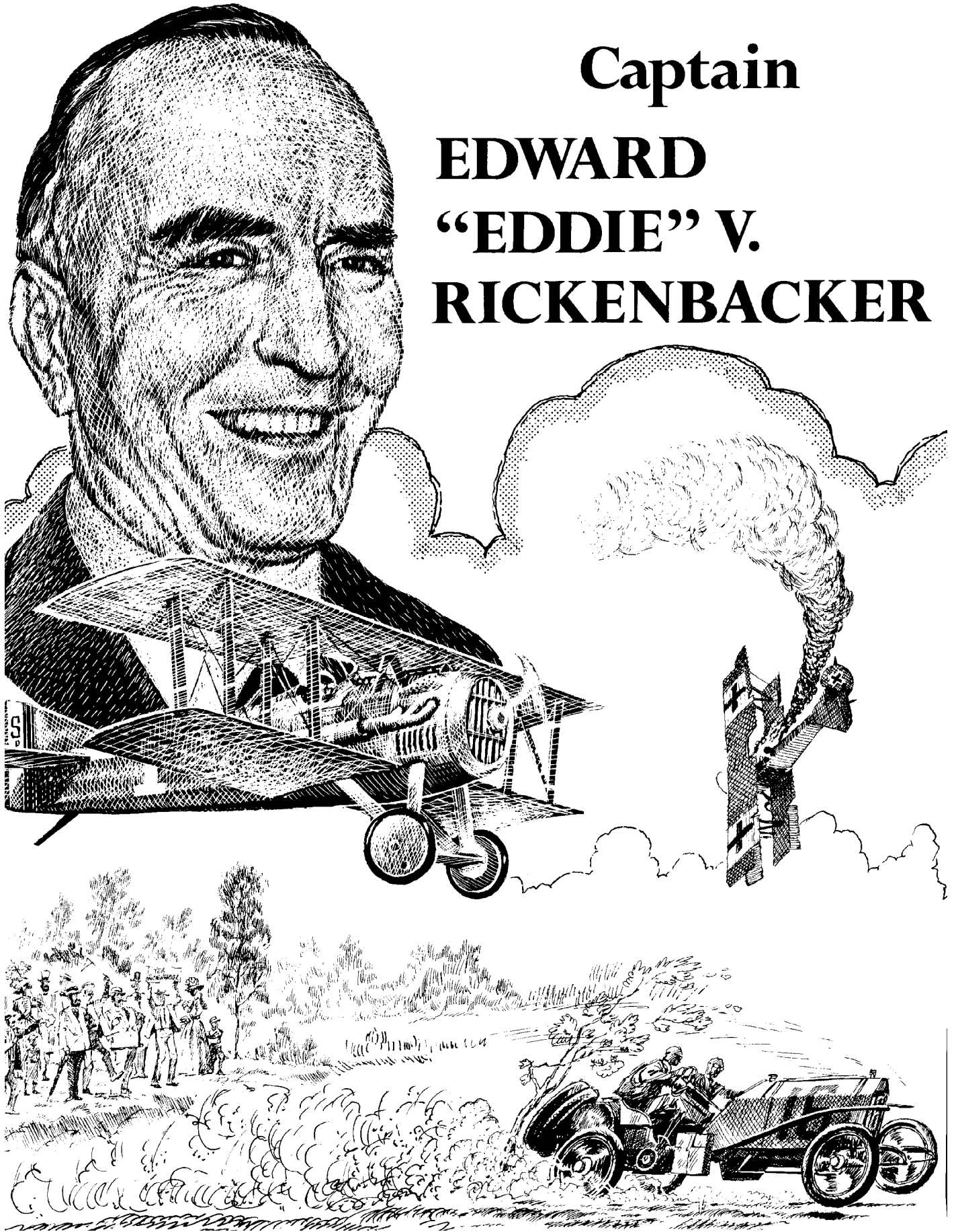


Captain
EDWARD
“EDDIE” V.
RICKENBACKER



CAPTAIN EDWARD “EDDIE” V. RICKENBACKER

LEARNING PACKET

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INTRODUCTION

Since World War II, there has been a need to provide classroom teachers with materials to aid them in teaching about the aerospace world. One area needing such materials is the study of aerospace personalities—the people who moved us from Kitty Hawk to the Sea of Tranquility and beyond. The feats of individuals that have made history in this or any other field are often, at best, misunderstood and then soon ignored or forgotten after the first notoriety has been achieved.

This learning packet contains information about Edward “Eddie” V. Rickenbacker. He is best known as America’s “ace of aces” in World War I. Eddie Rickenbacker is an example of the American hero. He had a magnetic personality, a willingness and eagerness to work, a strong sense of duty, unwavering patriotism, and deep religious convictions.

Understanding any subject requires a knowledge of the terminology associated with the subject. A background of the subject’s origin and subsequent development also is required. This packet on Eddie Rickenbacker provides information in narrative form, and students will experience reinforcement of their knowledge as they complete the various task cards and study the accompanying posters. When used as a visual display, the posters will capture the students’ attention and will provide information and motivation as they complete the task cards.

We have compiled this packet to include posters (artwork) and a booklet to assist the teacher. This booklet includes a recommended teaching method and a short text that covers the life of Eddie Rickenbacker. Also, there are a materials list, a test with a test key, a student record sheet, student task cards, suggestions for evaluating student activities, an aerospace education achievement award, and sheets of reproducible art.

The recommended teaching method gives a list of steps you can take to guide your students down the path toward successful completion of the entire learning packet. You, of course, may

diverge from the path any way you see fit. Use your academic discretion to arrive at the desired learning outcome. The materials list tells you what is required to complete each of the tasks. This list will allow you to gather all the materials necessary for the activities.

There is a test with a test key included in this booklet. If you wish, you may use this evaluation tool as a pretest before the students begin work on their first task. After all tasks have been finished, it may be used again as a posttest to identify gained knowledge. If you use the test, a block is provided on the student record sheet for the scores and dates administered.

The student record sheet gives you and your students a record of their progress through the packet. Students will enter start and finish dates for each of the tasks and will, in return, expect your initialed acceptance of that work in the block provided for your initials plus any comments necessary.

The task cards are designed for study and activities. Each card provides information and instructions for completing a related activity. There are 20 task cards. Subjects covered in the task cards include mathematics, language, spelling, reading, values clarification, health, geography, science, art, and music.

A list of suggestions is provided which you may find useful in evaluating the work done by your students as they progress through the tasks.

The blank aerospace education achievement award may be copied on the school duplicating machine for presenting to your students.

Sheets of reproducible art are provided for use as transparencies or as handouts.

TEACHING METHOD

PREPARATION

- Cut each task card along the dashed line and glue to a piece of card stock.
 - A student may accomplish this job.
 - The cards will last longer if they are laminated in plastic.
- Provide materials and supplies in a designated place.
 - Materials list is included.
- Display the enclosed posters (artwork) on a bulletin board where they will be visible and can serve as a source of information.
- Make two tagboard packets and label them **SELECT** and **FINISHED**.
 - With this organization, there is less chance of loss. Also, you can quickly see if the cards are being used.
- Write or type the following directions on a 3 x 5 card and tack it between the two tagboard packets.

<p style="text-align: center;">DIRECTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Take a task card from the SELECT packet.2. Enter the date on your record sheet when you start the task. <p style="text-align: center;">AFTER YOU HAVE FINISHED EACH TASK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enter the date on your record sheet.2. Place your work in your folder.3. Place the task card in the FINISHED packet.
--

- Prepare a personalized folder for each student.
 - Duplicate a copy of the student record sheet for each student.
-

PRESENTATION

- Introduce the bulletin board materials.
 - Explain the information that is provided as part of the display.
- Instruct the students on:
 - The text.
 - How to use the task cards.
 - Where the materials are located.
- Instruct the students to select the task cards in the order of their choice, or assign task cards yourself.

- Hand out personalized folders and copies of the students' record sheets.

- Explain how to fill out the record sheets.
 - Assign a location for the folders.

- Administer the pretest before the students begin their activities.

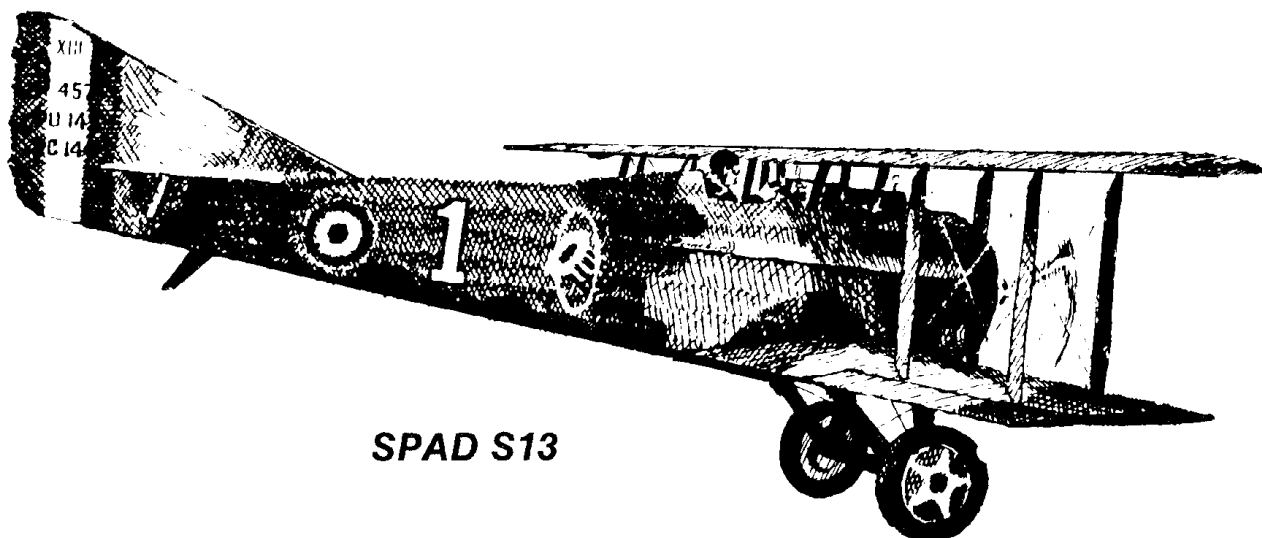
- The test key is included.
 - Record the scores on the students' record sheets.

- Tell students when you will meet again.

NOTE: If small groups will be doing the tasks, it is beneficial to have heterogeneous groups with a stronger reader assigned to a weaker reader.

EVALUATION

- Have students bring in their folders during individualized instruction or reading time, conference time, or at some other acceptable time.
- Go over assignments and initial students' record sheets.
 - Unacceptable work should be returned for reaccomplishment, completion, or proofreading. Make appropriate comments on the students' record sheets.
- Meet with small groups to evaluate and schedule future plans (skits, etc.). The folder should be initialed when acceptable.
 - Students may monitor and accept assignments but only with your permission.
- Administer the posttest and record the scores on the students' record sheets.
- Award a copy of the Aerospace Education Achievement Award to students who have satisfactorily completed the activities given on the task cards and who have shown a gain in knowledge about Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker.



CAPTAIN EDWARD “EDDIE” V. RICKENBACKER

EARLY YEARS

America’s future World War I “ace of aces” was born on October 8, 1890, to William and Elizabeth Rickenbacher. William taught Eddie and the other seven Rickenbacher children to acquire as many skills as possible, to believe in the dignity of hard work, and to have pride in doing the job right the first time.

In 1904, when Eddie was 13, his father was killed in an accident. The day after the funeral, Eddie quit school and went to work at a glass factory. He walked two miles to the factory, worked 12-hour night shifts six nights a week, and made \$3.50 a week. In addition, he still had to perform his daily household chores. After two weeks of this routine, Eddie quit because he was just too worn out to continue. The same day he left the factory, he got a job making molds and castings at a foundry. This job was only slightly better and he soon quit. He then went to work for a brewery, grave marker company, railroad, garage, and finally an automobile manufacturer. Each job was a little better, either monetarily, in responsibilities, or skills learned.

Although Rickenbacher dropped out of school during the seventh grade, he realized the importance of education. Unable to attend college, he enrolled in an engineering course offered by the International Correspondence School. Eddie was working on this course while employed at the Frayer-Miller Company, an automobile manufacturer. Because of the course and his grasp of mechanics, he was promoted to the engineering department.

Eddie’s interest in automobiles led him to the racetrack, and in 1912, he became a professional race car driver. He raced at various tracks across America and participated in the Indianapolis 500 three times. He set a speed record of 134 miles per hour, and by the end of 1916 was making \$60,000 a year.

WORLD WAR I

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Eddie approached the U.S. Army with the idea of organizing a flying squadron made up of American race car drivers. The idea was turned down, but officials suggested that he enlist and become a military staff car driver. Once overseas, Eddie decided to transfer into the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. However, because he was over 25 years old and did not have a college education, he was not allowed to transfer.

One day while Sergeant Rickenbacher (he changed the spelling of his name) was driving a member of General Pershing’s staff,

they came upon another staff car disabled along the side of the road. The passenger of the disabled car was Colonel William “Billy” Mitchell, senior officer of America’s fledgling air service. Eddie repaired the car and a short time later Mitchell requested that Rickenbacher become his driver. Eddie still wanted to fly and with the help of Colonel Mitchell he was given the opportunity.

Rickenbacher completed the flight program and was promoted to first lieutenant on October 10, 1917. However, because of his engineering background, he was assigned as the chief engineering officer of the 3rd Aviation Instruction Center. Although the assignment was interesting and challenging, Rickenbacher wanted to get into combat. After repeated requests, he was reassigned in March 1918 to the 1st Pursuit Group, 94th Aero Squadron—the famed “Hat-in-the-Ring Squadron.”

In September 1918, Rickenbacher was given command of the 94th Squadron and was promoted to captain in October. By the time the war ended in November 1918, Captain Rickenbacher had shot down 26 German airplanes, more than any other American pilot. For his military exploits during the war, he was awarded the Medal of Honor, Medal of Merit, Legion of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross with nine clusters, and the French Croix de Guerre with four palms.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

After the war, Rickenbacher separated from the active military but continued in the reserves where he rose to the rank of colonel. He wrote a book, *Fighting the Flying Circus*, married Adelaide Frost Durant (they had two sons, David and William), and formed an automobile manufacturing company. The car was called the Rickenbacher and was produced in several models. It was a superb car, but the young company was unable to weather a recession that began in 1925. The company folded and many friends suggested that Eddie declare bankruptcy. Although he was \$250,000 in debt, his upbringing would not allow him to write off the debts, and in time he paid back the entire amount.

Between 1927 and 1937, Rickenbacher was involved in several endeavors. He became the owner of the Indianapolis 500 Speedway (he sold it after World War II), collaborated in the production of the “Ace Drummond” comic strip, became manager of General Motors Fokker Aircraft Company, became vice president of American Airways, and then returned to General

Motors to manage its Eastern Airline holdings. During this entire time, he spoke on the importance of military and civil aviation.

In 1938, with the backing of several friends, Rickenbacker bought Eastern Airlines. He turned it into one of the finest airlines in American history. He retired as president of the airlines in October 1959 and retired as chairman of the board in December 1963 at the age of 73.

Although Rickenbacker had many close calls with death, one of the closest came in 1941 when he was involved in an airplane crash. He was flying on Eastern Airlines Flight 21 to Birmingham, Alabama, to deliver a speech. The flight was to first land in Atlanta and then proceed on to other destinations. It was a cloudy night and for some reason the aircraft was 1,000 feet too low on the approach to the Atlanta airport. Of the 16 people on board, five died. Eddie came out of the crash with a crushed elbow, several broken ribs, a crushed hip socket, a broken pelvis and knee, and numerous cuts and contusions. For many days the medical staff did not think Eddie would live, but after four months and two days in the hospital, he was released.

When the United States entered World War II, Eddie was ready to serve again. General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Forces, asked Rickenbacker if he would travel to the various theaters of war on a fact-finding and moral-boosting mission. He visited England, Africa, China, Russia, and the Pacific Theater. While in the Pacific, Eddie had another close call with death. On a flight from Hawaii to Canton Island, the aircraft had to ditch into the ocean. All eight men got out of the sinking aircraft but one died several days later. The men spent a total of 24 days on three rafts living on four oranges, a sea gull, a few small fish, and rainwater. Rickenbacker wrote a book about this experience. It was entitled *Seven Who Came Through*.

After the war, Rickenbacker went back to running Eastern Airlines, turning it into one of the most profitable airlines in the country. He continued with Eastern until his retirement in 1963. In 1967, he wrote his autobiography, *Rickenbacker*. Rickenbacker continued to be a powerful exponent of aviation until his death at the age of 83 in 1973.

MATERIALS LIST

TASK	MATERIALS NEEDED
1. MATHEMATICS	Paper and pencil.
2. MATHEMATICS	Graph paper and colored pencils.
3. MATHEMATICS	Paper, pencil, and a grocery store.
4. READING	Paper, pencil, and books on automobiles or race car drivers.
5. LANGUAGE	Paper, pencil, envelope, and stamp.
6. LANGUAGE	Paper, pencil, and library resources.
7. LANGUAGE	Paper, pencils, and books or newspaper articles on Rickenbacker.
8. SPELLING	Paper, pencil, and dictionary.
9. SOCIAL STUDIES	Paper, pencil, and dictionary, history book, or encyclopedia.
10. SOCIAL STUDIES	Paper and pencil.
11. SOCIAL STUDIES	Paper, pencil, envelopes, stamps, and library resources.
12. GEOGRAPHY	Paper, colored pencils, library resources, and an atlas.
13. VALUES CLARIFICATION	Paper and pencil.
14. CAREERS	Paper, pencil, tape recorder, and library resources.
15. CAREERS	Paper, pencil, and library resources.
16. SCIENCE	Paper, pencil, and library resources.
17. SCIENCE	Paper, pencil, and an encyclopedia.
18. HEALTH	Paper, pencil, and a dictionary or encyclopedia.
19. ART	Art paper, watercolors, soap, and a knife.
20. MUSIC	Paper, pencil, records or tape, and a record or tape player.

TEST

NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

1. Eddie Rickenbacker was born in 1890 to

- a. missionaries in Africa.
- b. a wealthy family in England.
- c. a military family stationed in Germany.
- d. Swiss immigrants of modest means who reared a large family.

2. When Eddie Rickenbacker's father died, Eddie

- a. vowed to finish college.
- b. became depressed and ran away from home.
- c. had to drop out of the seventh grade and work to support his family.
- d. left home, enlisted in the Navy for four years, and then returned home.

3. Which airline did Rickenbacker own?

- a. TWA.
- b. Delta.
- c. United.
- d. Eastern.

4. The highest medal Rickenbacker received for his service in World War I was the

- a. Silver Star.
- b. Legion of Merit.
- c. Medal of Honor.
- d. Distinguished Flying Cross.

5. Rickenbacker set a speed record while

- a. driving a race car.
- b. riding a motorcycle.
- c. piloting a speedboat.
- d. flying a fighter plane.

6. During World War II, a B-17 carrying Rickenbacker crashed into the

- a. Coral Sea.
- b. Pacific Ocean.
- c. Atlantic Ocean.
- d. Mediterranean Sea.

7. Eddie Rickenbacker's automobile manufacturing company

- a. went bankrupt.
- b. was bought by Ford.
- c. is still producing cars.
- d. merged with General Motors.

8. In what city did Eddie Rickenbacker own a famous speedway?

- a. Atlanta.
- b. Daytona.
- c. Charlotte.
- d. Indianapolis.

9. Eddie Rickenbacker enjoyed

- a. photography.
- b. building model cars.
- c. painting with watercolors.
- d. playing the trumpet in jazz bands.

10. How many German aircraft did Rickenbacker shoot down during World War I?

- a. 5.
- b. 17.
- c. 26.
- d. 31.

TEST KEY

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. c
- 5. a
- 6. b
- 7. a
- 8. d
- 9. c
- 10. c

STUDENT RECORD SHEET

CAPTAIN EDWARD "EDDIE" V. RICKENBACKER

BY

STUDENT'S NAME_____

	Started	Finished	Comments	Initials
Task 1—MATHEMATICS				
Task 2—MATHEMATICS				
Task 3—MATHEMATICS				
Task 4—READING				
Task 5—LANGUAGE				
Task 6—LANGUAGE				
Task 7—LANGUAGE				
Task 8—SPELLING				
Task 9—SOCIAL STUDIES				
Task 10—SOCIAL STUDIES				
Task 11—SOCIAL STUDIES				
Task 12—GEOGRAPHY				
Task 13—VALUES CLARIFICATION				
Task 14—CAREERS				
Task 15—CAREERS				
Task 16—SCIENCE				
Task 17—SCIENCE				
Task 18—HEALTH				
Task 19—ART				
Task 20—MUSIC				

Pretest Score:	Date:	Posttest Score:	Date:
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STUDENT TASK CARDS

TASK 1—MATHEMATICS

In 1898, Eddie's father volunteered to serve in the Spanish-American War. He was rejected because it was felt that he was needed to provide for his large family.

1. Eddie was born on October 8, 1890. How old was he when his father tried to enlist in the army?
2. How many years ago was the Spanish-American War?
3. Eddie served in World War I in 1917. How many years had passed since his father tried to enlist?
4. Eddie's father died when Eddie was 13 years old. Eddie died in 1973. How many years did Eddie live without a father?

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 2—MATHEMATICS

During Eddie Rickenbacker's lifetime, he was associated with many different aircraft—from the fabric-covered French Nieuport to the modern, 354-passenger Lockheed L-1011.

Use the following information to make a graph showing the speed, aircraft, and years.

Nieuport 17	1916	110 mph
SPAD XIII	1917	135 mph
JN-3	1915	75 mph
B-17F	1941	210 mph
DC-3	1936	212 mph
Constellation	1944	347 mph
Boeing 707	1963	600 mph
Lockheed L-1011	1971	582 mph

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 3—MATHEMATICS

Eddie Rickenbacker's parents were natives of Switzerland. They met and were married in Columbus, Ohio. They produced a large family and were careful to use all the family resources wisely.

They had a large garden, made their own sauerkraut, kept chickens, raised pigs, and had goats for milk. They sold the milk for 40 cents a gallon and eggs for 7 cents a dozen and could buy sugar for 7 cents a pound.

1. Go to the grocery store with your parents and figure out how much it would cost to make a meal for five people featuring the following foods:

Tossed green salad, chicken soup, sauerkraut, pork chops, milk, and apple pie.

2. Find out how much a gallon of milk, a dozen eggs, and a pound of sugar cost today. Figure the percentage increase in price between the cost of these foods during Eddie's boyhood and the present.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 4—READING

Eddie Rickenbacker sold cars and became a race car driver winning several races. He even set a speed record. Both Europe and the United States had major racetracks. The Indianapolis Speedway is the most famous track in the United States. It has served as a proving ground for the development, improvement, and safety of automobiles. Eddie Rickenbacker owned the "Indy 500" for several years, selling it after World War II.

Find a book on one of the following subjects or personalities and after reading it, write a one-page report.

Indianapolis Speedway
Race cars
Auto safety
A history of auto racing
A.J. Foyt
Mario Andretti

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 5—LANGUAGE

Since Eddie only had a seventh grade education, he found he needed to learn new skills. He enrolled in a correspondence school which had a course in automotive mechanics. He had written many schools before he found one offering the course he needed.

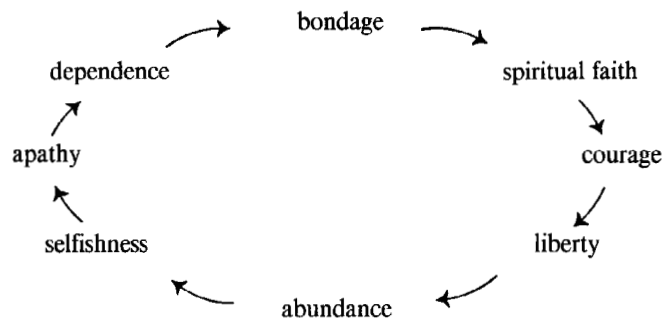
Select a college or university that is in your state. It may be a state school or a church-supported school. Write a letter to the director of admissions and ask for information about the school. When you receive the information, share it with your classmates.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 6—LANGUAGE

Before World War II, Eddie saw that the English were interested only in internal problems and had forgotten the outside world, the Germans had violated the Treaty of Versailles, and the United States was neglecting air power. It seemed U.S. leaders and the public didn't want to hear anything about preparedness.

The historical cycle seems to move in this manner:



1. Where is the United States in this cycle?
2. Could we be making some mistakes now? Prepare a three-minute speech on what you think the United States should be doing NOW to remain a leading power.

AFTER YOU COMPLETE YOUR SPEECH, DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 7—LANGUAGE

Eddie Rickenbacker was on his way to the Pacific Theater when he and seven of his companions were lost at sea. For 24 days they floated on rafts and the world feared they were dead. Cartoonists and reporters wrote farewell stories about Eddie.

Far out at sea, on shark-surrounded rafts, the men had very little food to sustain them. They had only four oranges, but they managed to catch a sea gull, some fish, and enough rainwater to survive. Eddie lost weight quickly; he went from 180 to 126 pounds. One of his companions died from exposure.

Eddie had survived an earlier crash in Atlanta, Georgia, and was still in pain from the injuries he had received. He felt that it was some sort of miracle that he had survived two such crashes.

Get together with a group of five or six people and write a front-page story for a newspaper about Eddie's safe return. You will want to include stories about his past deeds, his family's (he had a wife and two sons) reaction to his return, what the newspapers had said about him being dead, and what national leaders were saying. People all over the world were happy that he was safe. You will want to include pictures, captions, and interesting headlines. Be sure to turn out a neatly finished product. A successful paper takes *planning* and *work*.

PLACE YOUR NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ON A BULLETIN BOARD. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 8—SPELLING

Eddie Rickenbacker accidentally changed the spelling of his name when he signed a letter to a friend during World War I. Originally, his name was spelled RICKENBACHER. Eddie playfully put a bracket around the second K, and when the friend saw it, he called the wire service. The new spelling stuck!

During Eddie's lifetime, he was involved in the automobile industry as a mechanic, race car driver, car manufacturer, and speedway owner.

Below are several automotive words. Learn their meanings and how to spell them.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Axle | 6. Horsepower |
| 2. Chassis | 7. Muffler |
| 3. Exhaust | 8. Retread |
| 4. Bore | 9. Throttle |
| 5. Idle | 10. Tune-up |

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 9—SOCIAL STUDIES

Eddie Rickenbacker knew about several forms of government through his extensive travel around the world.

Look up the following forms of government in a dictionary, encyclopedia, or history book and write a paragraph on each one.

1. Dictatorship
2. Democracy
3. Communism
4. Fascism
5. Nazism
6. Monarchy

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 10—SOCIAL STUDIES

Eddie Rickenbacker was awarded several medals for his military service in World War I. Included among them was the Medal of Honor, America's highest decoration.

1. Why does the military award medals?
2. Do you think awarding medals is a good idea? Why?
3. Should civilian employees be awarded medals from their employers for exceptional work? Why?

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 11—SOCIAL STUDIES

In 1938, Rickenbacker bought Eastern Airlines and remained president of it until he retired from that position in 1959. He continued as chairman of its board until 1963.

1. Find out who is currently president and chairman of the board of Eastern Airlines.
2. Using information obtained from the airlines, write a 1- to 2-page report comparing or contrasting Eastern Airlines with one of the following airlines:

TWA	605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158
United	Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666
Delta	Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, GA 30320
Pan American	200 Park Ave., New York, NY 10166
Eastern	Miami International Airport, Miami, FL 33148

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 12—GEOGRAPHY

During World War II, General Henry H. Arnold asked Eddie Rickenbacker to go on several fact-finding missions.

On one trip he crossed the *Atlantic Ocean* to *England*. During his trip to the Pacific Theater, he and seven others were forced down in the *Pacific Ocean* and were lost at sea for 24 days.

Rescued, he went to the *Ellice Islands*, *American Samoa*, *Australia*, *New Guinea*, and the *Solomon Islands*, and back to *Hawaii*.

Shortly after this trip, Eddie went to *Puerto Rico*, *Brazil*, *Senegal*, *Morocco*, *Algeria*, *Egypt*, *Turkey*, *Pakistan*, *India*, *China*, *Russia*, *England*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland*. He was to look for problems and make suggestions for solutions. He also gave encouraging speeches to the troops.

Select three of the geographical areas mentioned above and draw a map of each one. Place three features on each map that you think are important, such as cities, mountains, rivers, crops, minerals, etc.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 13—VALUES CLARIFICATION

Eddie Rickenbacker grew up in a Lutheran family and remained close to his faith throughout his life.

Eddie shot down 26 German aircraft during World War I which resulted in several of the enemy pilots losing their lives.

Write a one-page report on whether you think a religious person should fight in a war.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 14—CAREERS

Before he was 13 years old, Eddie Rickenbacker had repaired shoes, delivered newspapers, and collected bones, metal scraps, and rags to sell to the junk man.

Eddie was in the seventh grade when his father died of injuries received in an accident. Eddie quit school and worked at many jobs to help support his family.

He worked from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. in a glass factory and made \$3.50 a week. He changed jobs and worked for a steel company from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. for \$6 a week. He also set up pins in a bowling alley for 5 cents a game, capped bottles in a brewery, and worked as a stonecutter for tombstones.

1. Choose one of the jobs above to read about or study. You might use the encyclopedia or a book from the library to help.
2. Better yet, interview a shoe repairman, factory worker, junk dealer, bowling alley manager, or someone who makes monuments for a cemetery. Find out what they do on their jobs, how much they are paid, how they got started, and how they can advance in their job. Write a short paragraph on each of these topics.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 15—CAREERS

Eddie Rickenbacker had many different and interesting jobs. From the list below, select one career and write a one-page paper on why you would enjoy the job.

Fighter pilot.

Owner of an automobile company.

Race car driver.

Owner of an airline company.

Race track owner.

Author.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 16—SCIENCE

The horseless carriage fascinated Eddie and he wanted to become part of the automotive industry. He snagged a 75-cent-an-hour job cleaning up at Evans' Garage.

In the beginning, the horseless carriage was powered by three types of engines. The steam engine was clumsy and blew up, the electric engine was smooth but batteries needed frequent charging, and the gasoline or internal combustion engine was complicated and very new. Evans' Garage built and charged batteries.

1. Find two other people who can work with you. As a group, choose one of these power sources to study. An encyclopedia or library book will help you. Find a drawing or diagram of the power source you chose and draw a diagram of it.
2. When you are finished, find another group who chose a different energy source and discuss how your energy is different. Is one source better than the other? Why?
3. See if you can think of other sources of power for transportation. You might discuss our present fuel shortages. Who is responsible for solving energy problems—the government, the industrial community, or the citizens of the United States? Should the entire world have energy laws? Write a one-page paper to explain your thoughts.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 17—SCIENCE

Eddie Rickenbacker said that his first flights were disappointing, but he gained much experience which paid off later. Some men who gained fame became careless and lost their lives. He said that a fighter pilot had to be bold but cautious.

The Germans had parachutes during World War I, but American fliers had none because some superiors thought the fliers might lose planes when it was not necessary..

Observation balloons were important during World War I. They were connected to the ground by telephone and could relay sightings faster than a plane which had to fly home to report.

1. Write a one- or two-page report on the development of the parachute.
2. Write a one- or two-page report on the use of observation balloons in World War I.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 18—HEALTH

Eddie worked as a stonecutter polishing headstones with water and sandstone. Stonecutters did not wear dust masks at that time, and the work was hard on Eddie's lungs and health. He began to cough, and his mother feared that he might get tuberculosis since members of his family had had the disease.

While working at a lathe in a machine shop, Eddie was injured by a handcar which pinned him against his machine. Since this took place before workmen's compensation insurance, he received no pay when he couldn't work.

Our country is interested in good health and safe working conditions for its citizens.

Using an encyclopedia or dictionary, look up the following topics and define them in as few words as possible:

tuberculosis
labor safety programs
workmen's compensation insurance

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 19—ART

Eddie Rickenbacker enjoyed painting with watercolors. He especially liked to paint flowers, landscapes, and animals.

He also felt there was a relationship or similarity between art and mechanics. He used a lathe (a machine on which a piece of wood or metal is spun and shaped by a fixed cutting tool) and felt like an artist. He was pleased to take a piece of rough steel and transform it into something beautiful and functional.

Choose one of the following:

1. Use watercolors as your media and paint one or two pictures of Eddie's favorite subjects.
2. Use a piece of ivory soap and a knife to carve something you can use.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 20—MUSIC

Eddie always liked and was stimulated by music. One day he took a phonograph and some records of marches to the machine shop. When the work pace started to drag, he put on a record with a fast rhythm and everyone perked up. From then on, music played an important part in their work schedule.

1. Find some relaxing dinner music to play and jot down your feelings as you listen.
2. Play some rock and roll and then some of Sousa's marches. Jot down your feelings.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

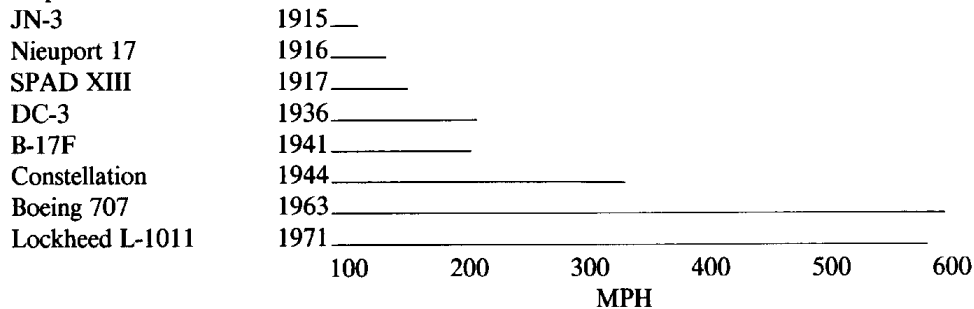
SUGGESTIONS FOR EVALUATING STUDENT ACTIVITIES

TASK 1—MATHEMATICS

1. $1898 - 1890 = 8$
2. $1989 - 1898 = 91$
3. $1917 - 1898 = 19$
4. $1890 + 13 = 1903$ $1973 - 1903 = 70$

TASK 2—MATHEMATICS

Example



TASK 3—MATHEMATICS

This task could lead to some interesting discussions on shopping and spending habits.

TASK 4—READING

Evaluate the writing skills of the student.

TASK 5—LANGUAGE

Evaluate the letter for proper format.

TASK 6—LANGUAGE

1. Could be used for class discussion.
2. Evaluate the speech on content and presentation.

TASK 7—LANGUAGE

Evaluate the content, creativity, and originality of the newspaper article.

TASK 8—SPELLING

1. **Axle**—A supporting shaft on which a wheel revolves.
2. **Chassis**—The rectangular steel frame supported on springs and attached to the axles that holds the body and engine of an automotive vehicle.
3. **Exhaust**—The escape of vaporous waste, as from an engine.
4. **Bore**—The interior diameter of a hole, tube, or cylinder.

5. **Horsepower**—A unit of measure equal to 745.7 watts or 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.
6. **Idle**—To run at slow speed or out of gear.
7. **Muffler**—A device that absorbs noise.
8. **Retread**—To fit a worn automobile tire with new tread.
9. **Throttle**—A valve in an internal-combustion engine that regulates the amount of vaporized fuel entering the cylinders.
10. **Tune-up**—Adjustment of a motor for maximum efficiency.

TASK 9—SOCIAL STUDIES

1. **Dictatorship**—Absolute or despotic power or control.
2. **Democracy**—Government exercised either directly by the people or through elected representatives.
3. **Communism**—A system of government in which the state controls the means of production and a single authoritarian party holds power with the intention of establishing a social order in which all goods are shared equally.
4. **Fascism**—A philosophy or governmental system marked by stringent socioeconomic control, a strong central government headed by a dictator.
5. **Nazism**—The policy of state control of the economy, racist nationalism, and national expansion.
6. **Monarchy**—Government ruled by a sole and absolute ruler.

TASK 10—SOCIAL STUDIES

Evaluate the questions on how much thought the students put into the answers.

TASK 11—SOCIAL STUDIES

Evaluate the content of the report and the writing skills of the student.

TASK 12—GEOGRAPHY

Evaluate the accuracy and neatness of the maps.

TASK 13—VALUES CLARIFICATION

Evaluate the thought, content, and writing skills that were used for the report.

TASK 14—CAREERS

Evaluate the content of each paragraph.

TASK 15—CAREERS

Evaluate the thought and content of the paper.

TASK 16—SCIENCE

Evaluate the content of the report and the neatness and detail of the drawing. Judge which group gives the best argument for their power source.

TASK 17—SCIENCE

Evaluate the content of the report and the writing skills of the student.

TASK 18—HEALTH

Tuberculosis—A communicable disease of humans and animals caused by a microorganism and manifesting itself in lesions of the lung, bone, and other body parts.

Labor safety programs—Company or governmental programs designed to encourage employees to be aware of hazards in the work place.

Workmen's compensation insurance—Benefits paid to an injured worker for injury occurring on his or her job.

TASK 19—ART

Evaluate both projects on originality and neatness.

TASK 20—MUSIC

Evaluate the reports on effort and content.

AEROSPACE EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



has successfully completed
THE AEROSPACE EDUCATION LEARNING PACKET ON
CAPTAIN
EDWARD "EDDIE" V. RICKENBACKER

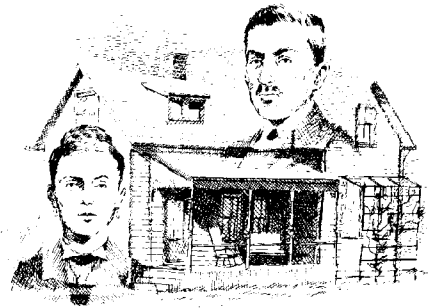
Given this _____ day of _____ 19____

Teacher



Principal

RICKENBACKER: THE BOY ...



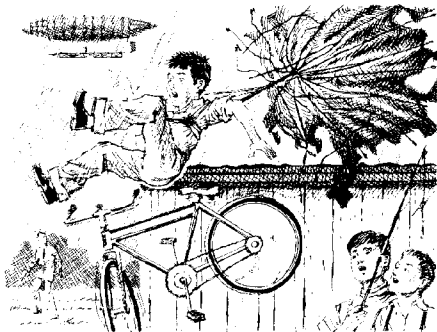
WILLIAM RICKENBACHER AND ELIZABETH BASLER MET, MARRIED, AND SETTLED IN COLUMBUS, OHIO. THEY NAMED THEIR THIRD CHILD EDWARD.



EDDIE'S TALENT FOR LEADERSHIP RESULTED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD "HORSEHEAD GANG." THE GANG'S MORE CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS INCLUDED BUILDING AND RACING "PUSHMOBILES."



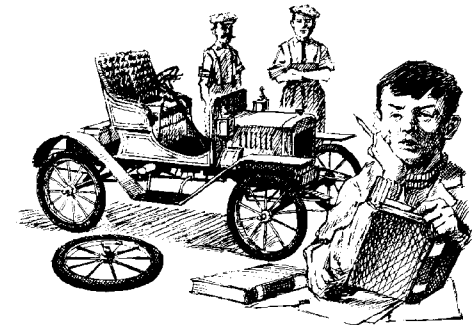
FROM AGE 6, EDDIE WAS A BUSINESSMAN. HE STARTED AS A JUNK DEALER, BUT FOUND THAT MORE MONEY COULD BE MADE SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND PICKING STRAWBERRIES.



AFTER SEEING AN EARLY DIRIGIBLE IN FLIGHT, EDDIE DECIDED HE COULD FLY. HIS BICYCLE-UMBRELLA FLYING MACHINE WAS A FAILURE.



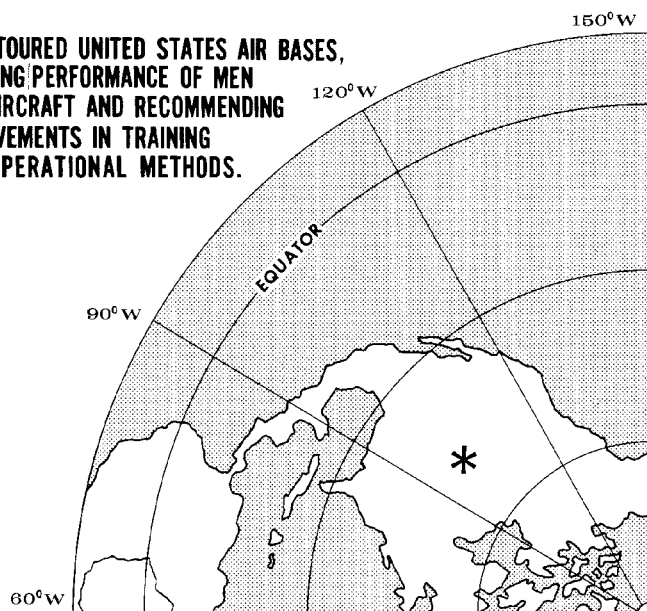
WHEN HIS FATHER DIED, EDDIE QUIT SCHOOL AND WENT TO WORK. HE CHANGED JOBS FREQUENTLY, BUT EACH NEW JOB EITHER PAID MORE MONEY OR WAS MORE INTERESTING.



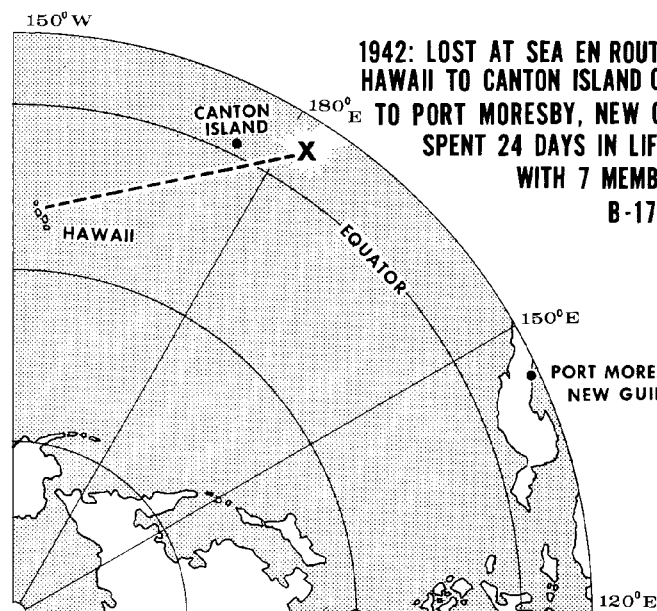
A JOB AT THE EVANS' GARAGE STARTED EDDIE'S AUTOMOTIVE CAREER. HE REALIZED HIS NEED FOR MORE EDUCATION, SO HE STUDIED MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BY CORRESPONDENCE.

RICKENBACKER'S WORLD TRAVELS

✱ 1941: TOURED UNITED STATES AIR BASES, STUDYING PERFORMANCE OF MEN AND AIRCRAFT AND RECOMMENDING IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL METHODS.



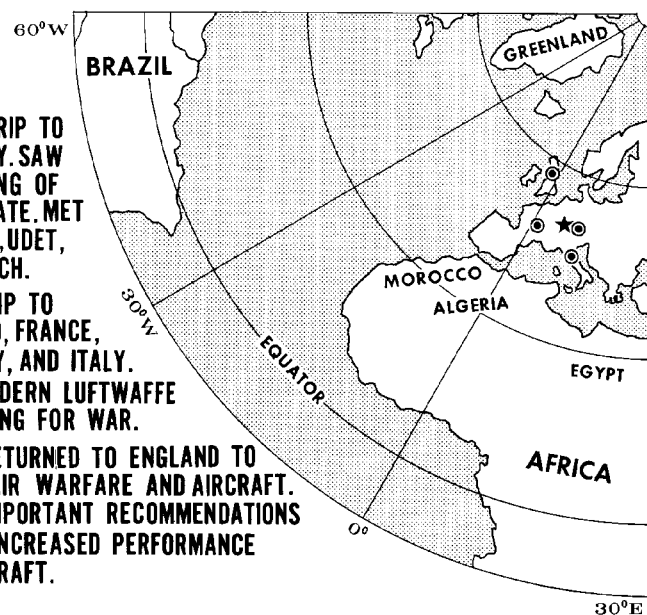
1942: LOST AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM HAWAII TO CANTON ISLAND ON WAY TO PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA. SPENT 24 DAYS IN LIFE RAFT WITH 7 MEMBERS OF B-17 CREW.



★ 1922: TRIP TO GERMANY. SAW BEGINNING OF NAZI STATE. MET GOERING, UDET, AND MILCH.

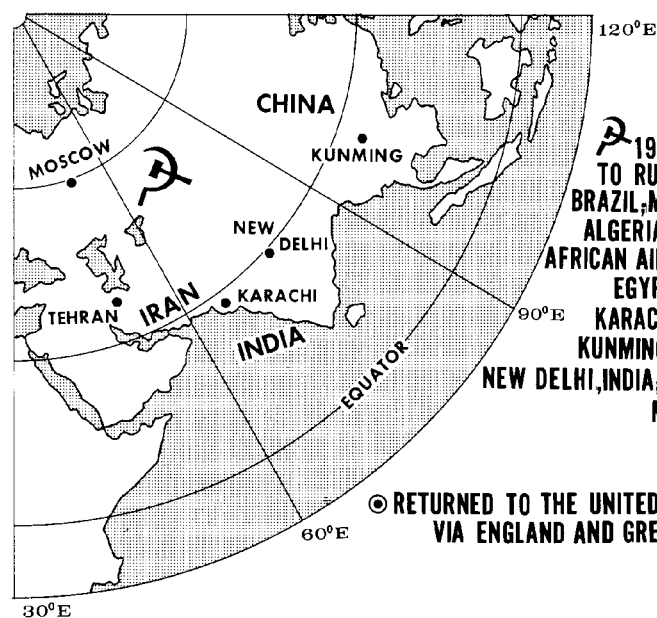
◎ 1935: TRIP TO ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY. SAW MODERN LUFTWAFFE PREPARING FOR WAR.

1942: RETURNED TO ENGLAND TO STUDY AIR WARFARE AND AIRCRAFT. MADE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH INCREASED PERFORMANCE OF AIRCRAFT.



1943: TRIP TO RUSSIA VIA BRAZIL; MOROCCO; ALGERIA; NORTH AFRICAN AIR BASES; EGYPT; IRAN; KARACHI, INDIA; KUNMING, CHINA; NEW DELHI, INDIA; TEHRAN; MOSCOW.

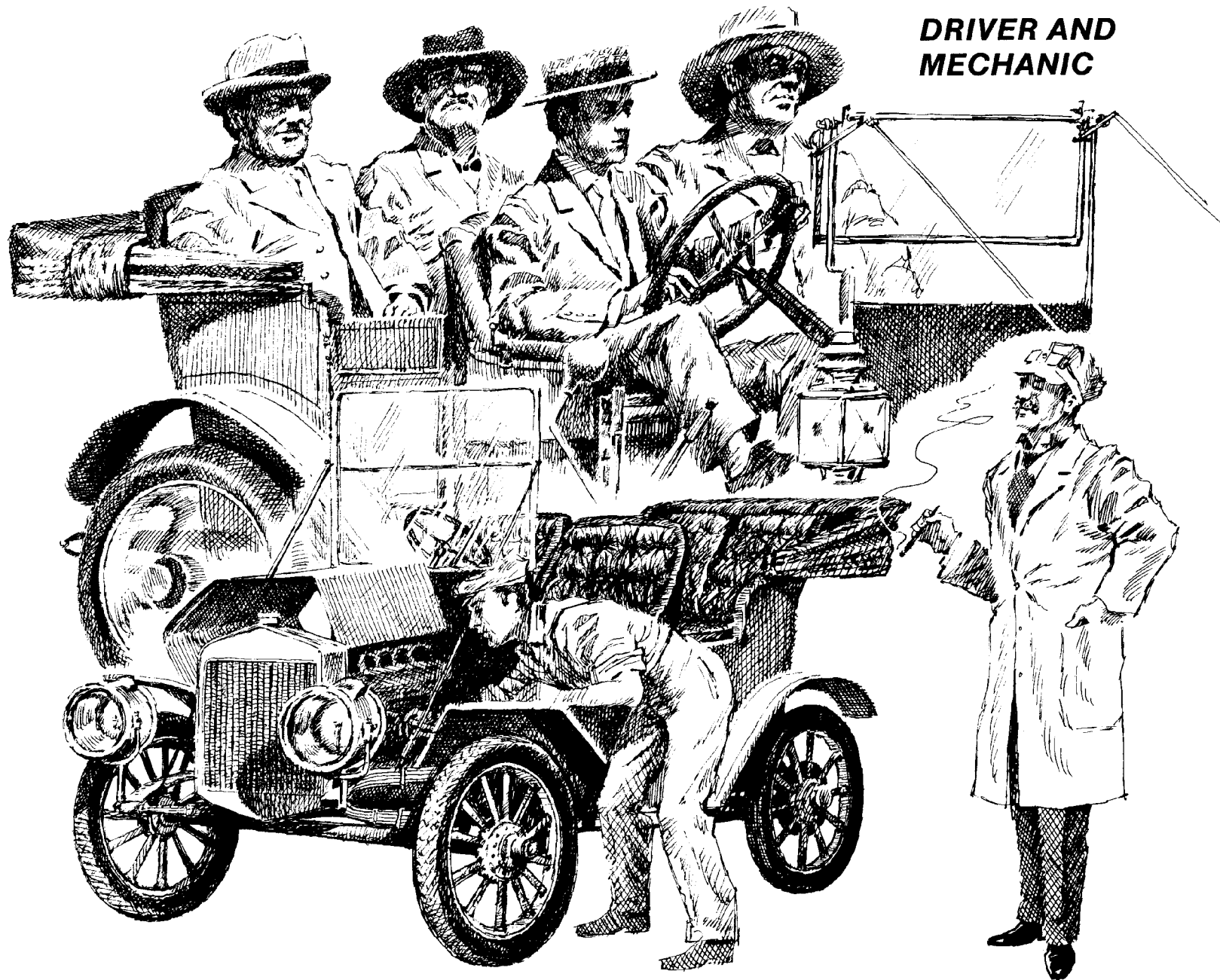
◎ RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES VIA ENGLAND AND GREENLAND.

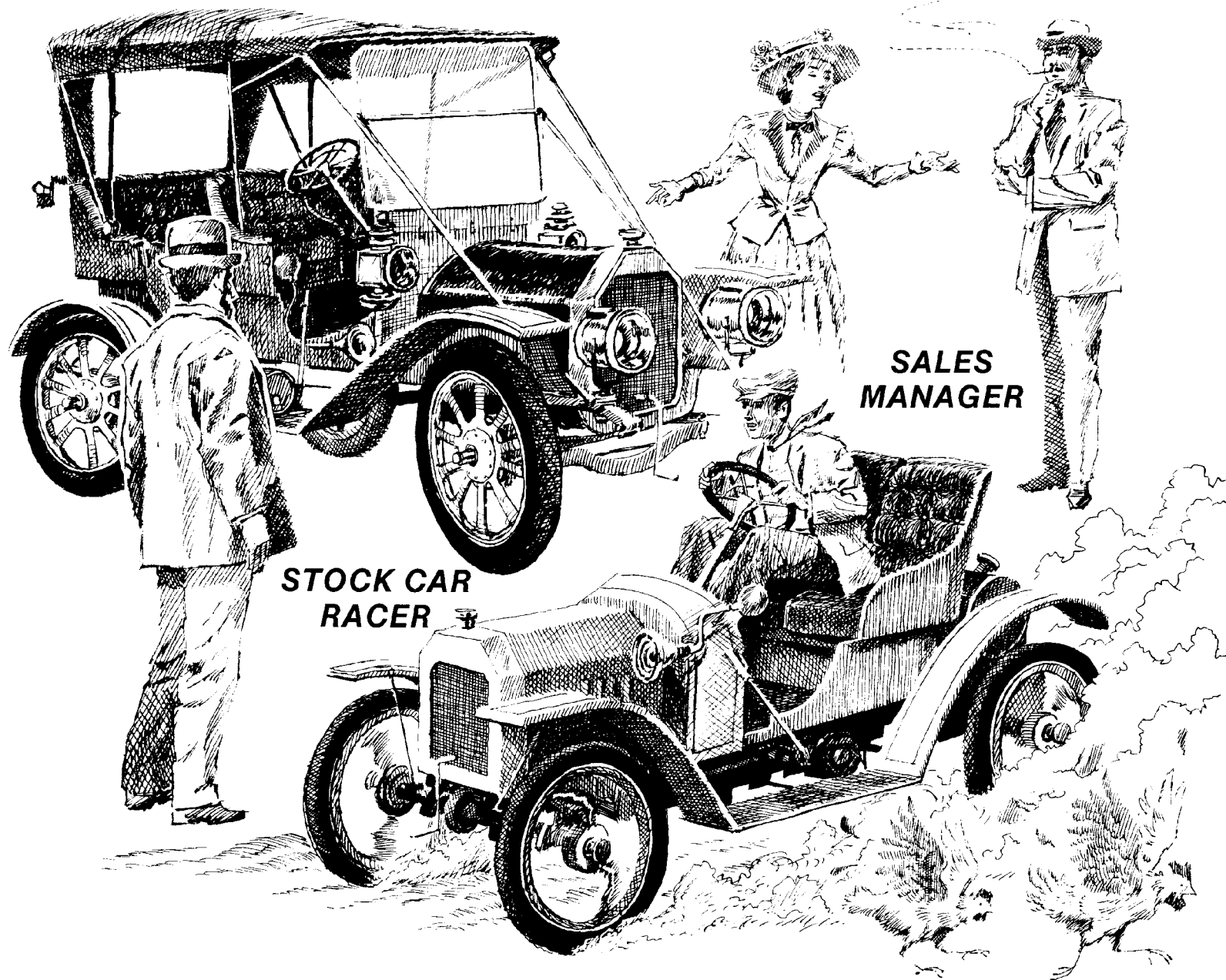




- **MECHANIC - 17 YEARS OLD
SUPERVISOR FOR
COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.,
1907**
- **DRIVER FOR WILLIAM
JENNINGS BRYAN-1909**
- **DISTRICT SALES
MANAGER AT 19**
- **RACED STRIPPED-DOWN
STOCK CARS TO
PROMOTE SALES**
- **RACING TEAM OWNER, MAKING MORE
THAN \$60,000 PER YEAR PRIOR TO WW I**

**DRIVER AND
MECHANIC**

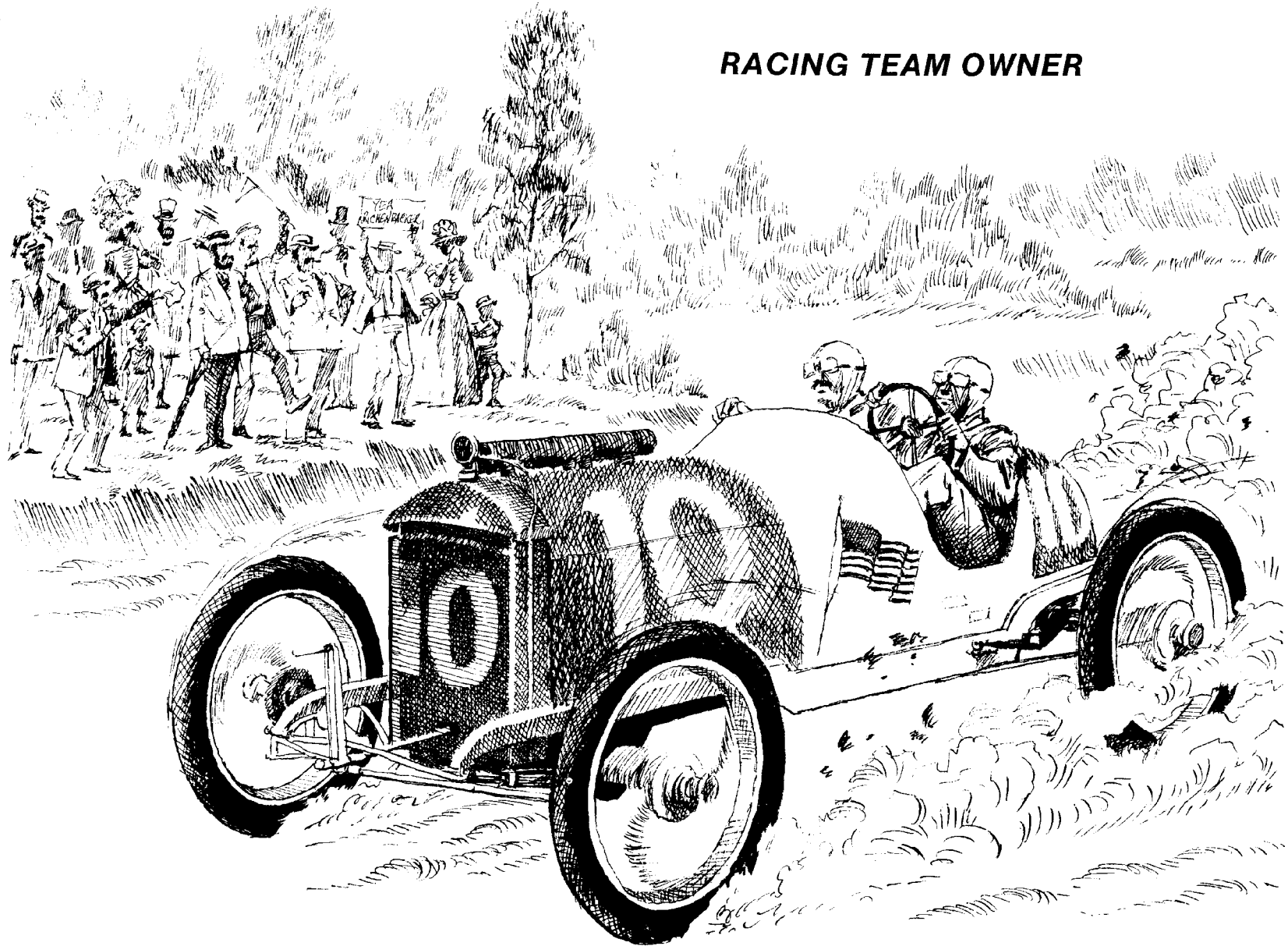


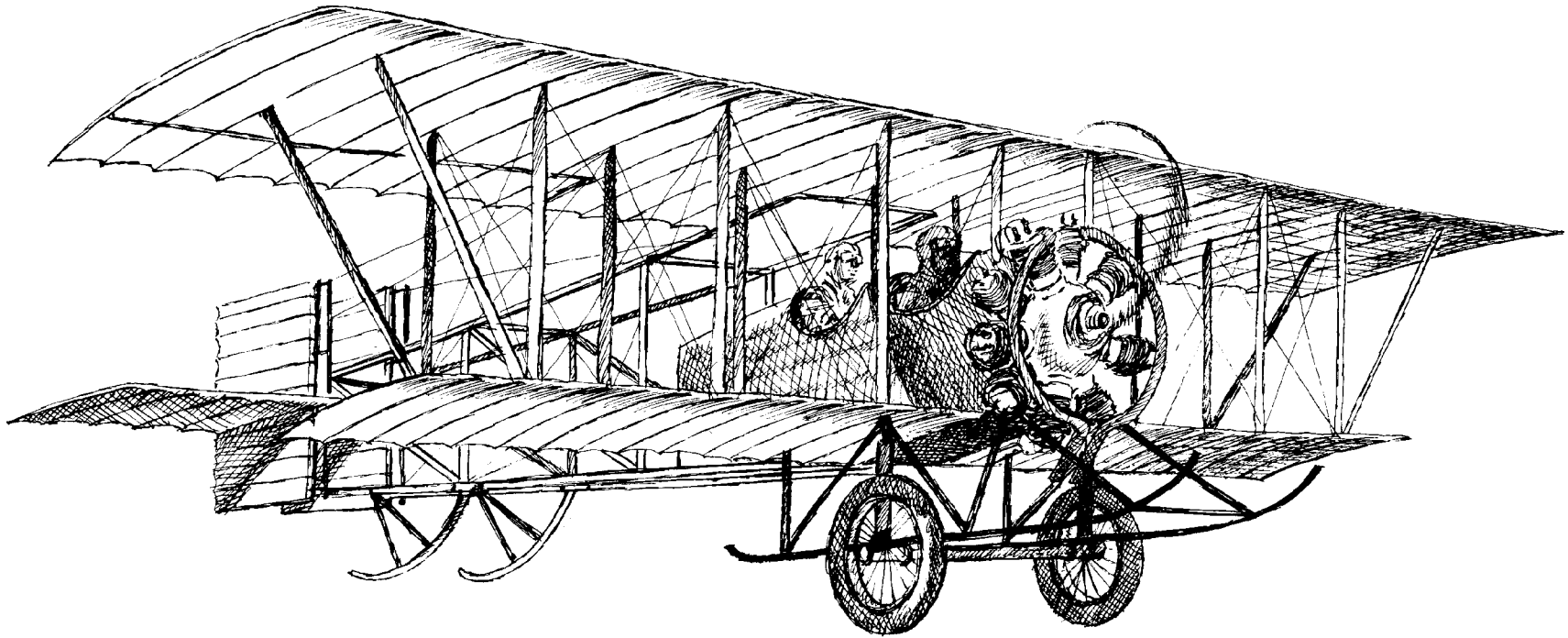


**STOCK CAR
RACER**

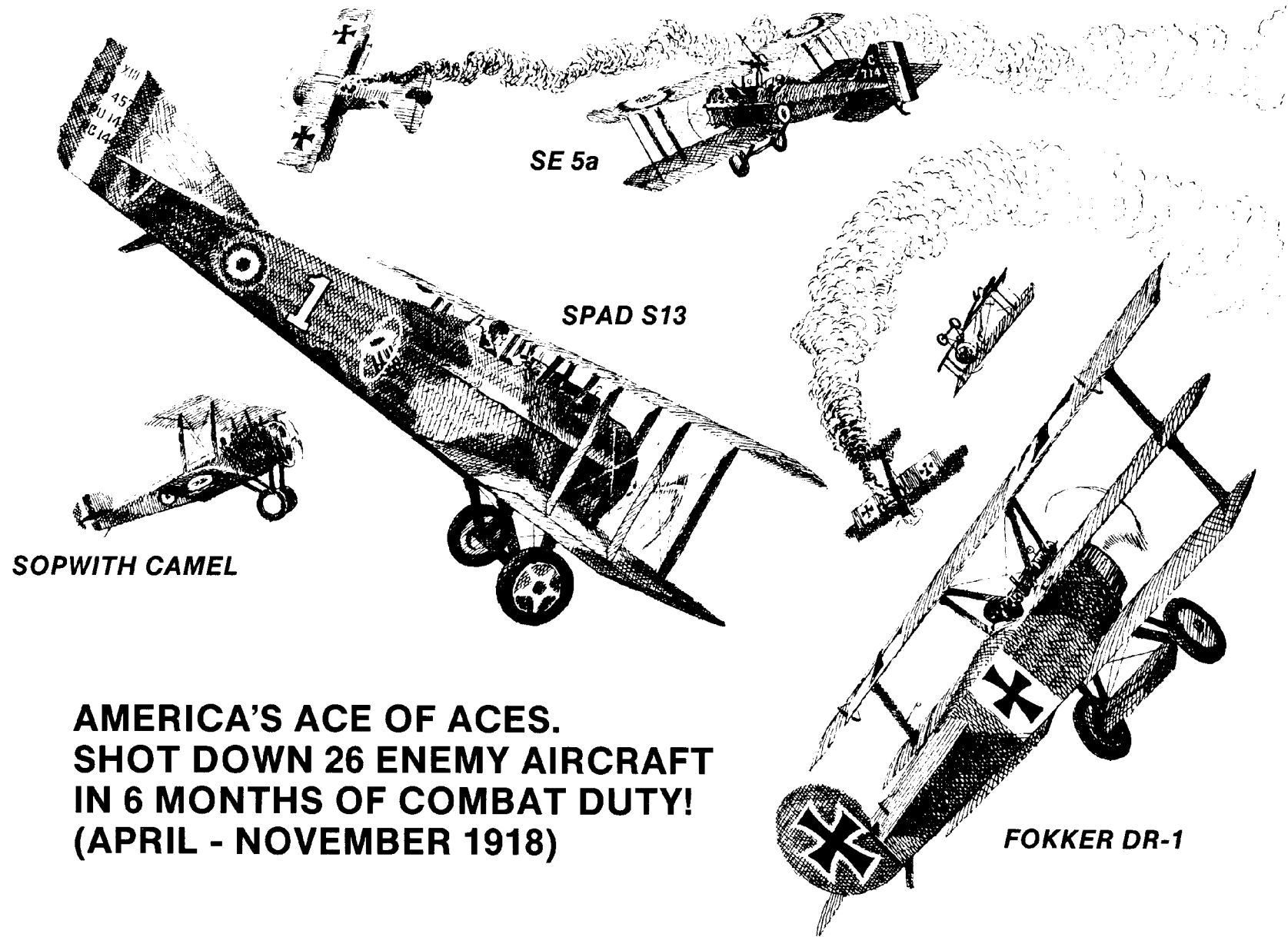
**SALES
MANAGER**

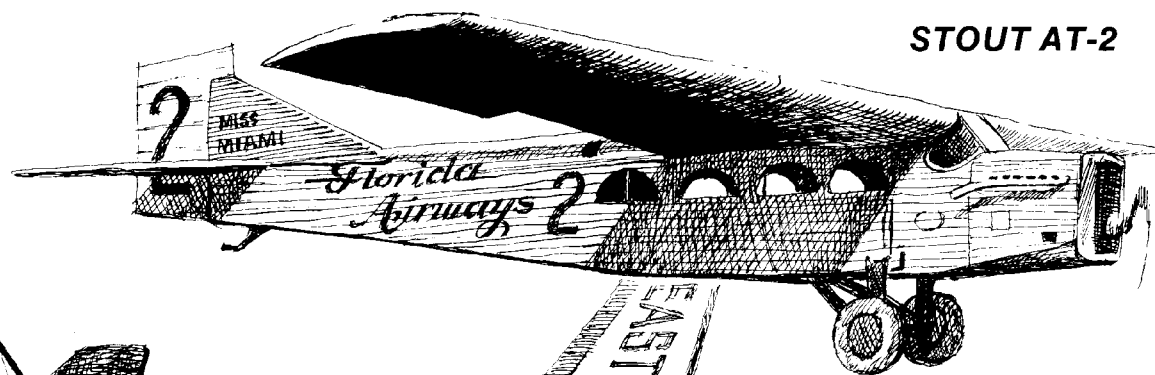
RACING TEAM OWNER



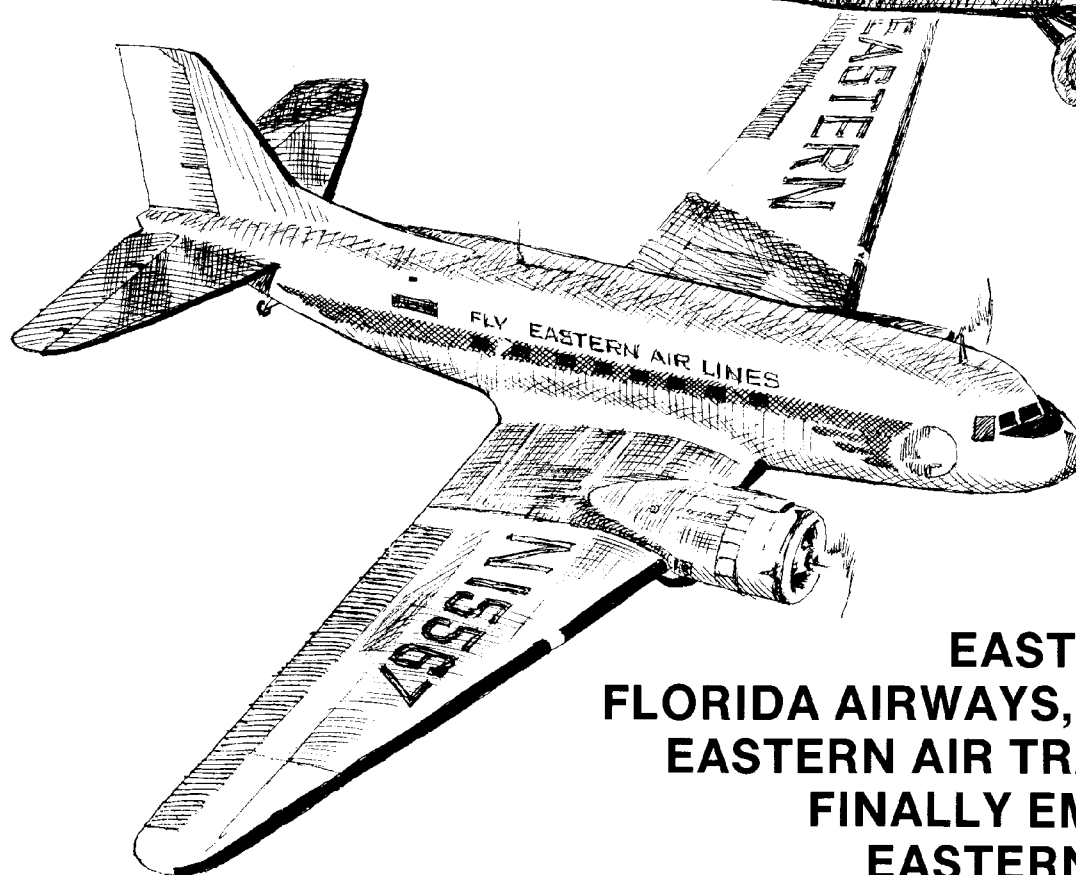


**LEARNED TO FLY AT TOURS, FRANCE, 1917.
GRADUATED WITH 25 HOURS FLYING TIME.
FIRST ASSIGNMENT, ENGINEERING OFFICER
AT ISSOUDON, FRANCE, UNDER COMMAND
OF MAJOR CARL "TOOEY" SPAATZ.**





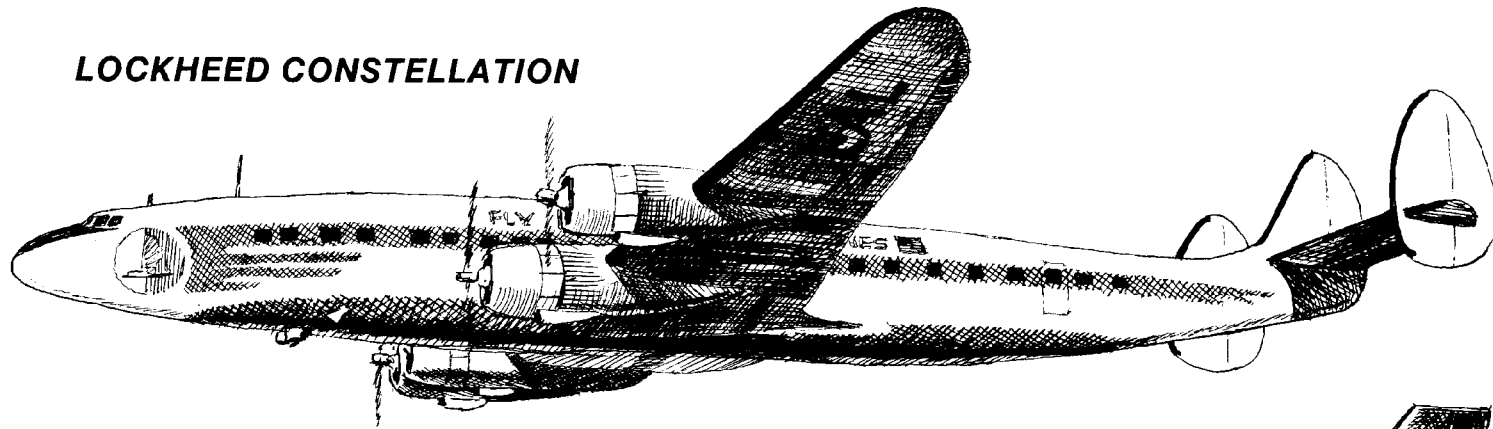
STOUT AT-2



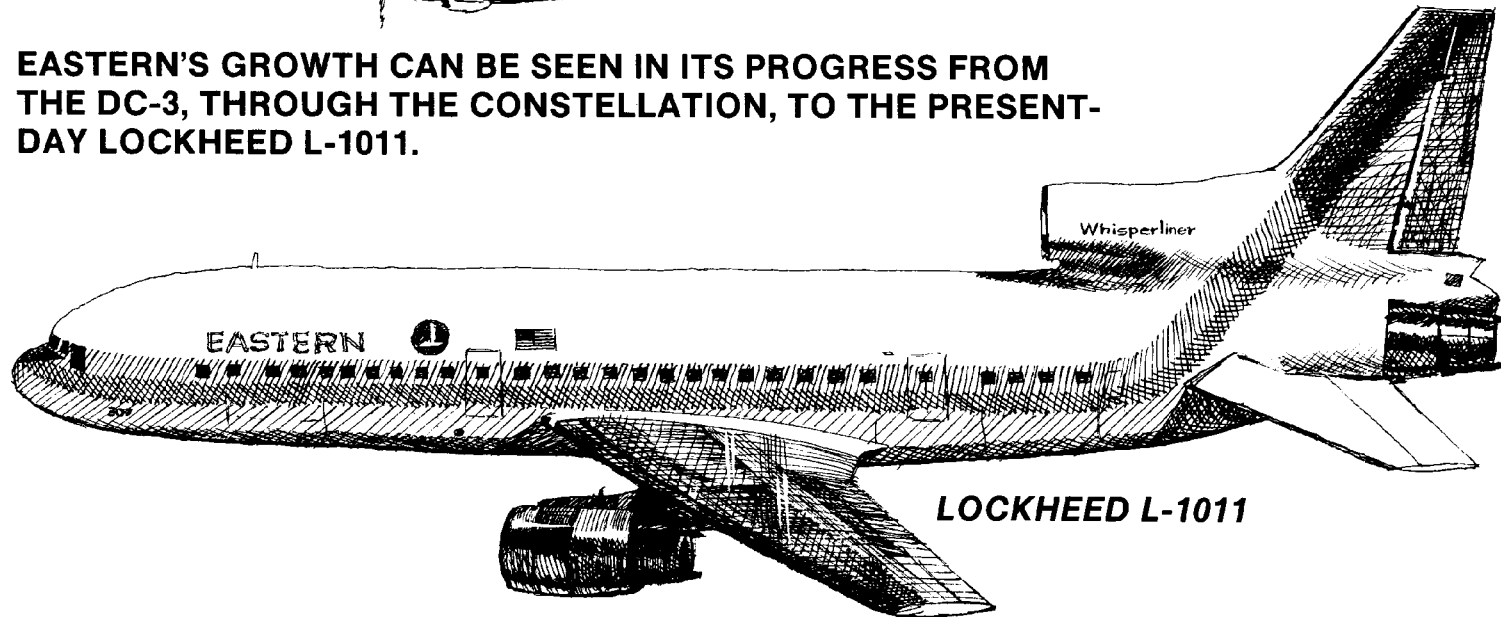
DOUGLAS DC-3

**EASTERN BEGAN AS
FLORIDA AIRWAYS, THEN BECAME
EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT, AND
FINALLY EMERGED AS
EASTERN AIRLINES.**

LOCKHEED CONSTELLATION



EASTERN'S GROWTH CAN BE SEEN IN ITS PROGRESS FROM THE DC-3, THROUGH THE CONSTELLATION, TO THE PRESENT-DAY LOCKHEED L-1011.



THROUGHOUT EASTERN'S DEVELOPMENT, SUCH AIRCRAFT AS THE DOUGLAS DC-4, DC-6, DC-8, and DC-9 AND THE BOEING 720 HAVE APPEARED.